

**PRELIMINARY CLOSE OUT REPORT**

**for**

**BoRit Asbestos Superfund Site  
Borough of Ambler, Whitpain Township and Upper Dublin Township,  
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania**

**June 2018**

**PREPARED BY:**

United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Region III  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

## **Table of Contents**

I. Introduction .....	3
II. Summary of Site Conditions.....	3
A. Site Location.....	3
B. Site History .....	4
C. Listing of Site on National Priorities List.....	4
D. History of Previous EPA Investigations and Response Actions .....	4
E. Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study .....	6
F. Record of Decision .....	6
G. Implementation of Response Actions.....	7
III. Demonstration of Construction Quality Assurance and Quality Control .....	10
IV. Schedule of Activities for Site Completion .....	11
V. Signature.....	11

## **Figures**

Figure 1 – Site Location Map .....	15
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## **Appendices**

Appendix A .....	16
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## **I. Introduction**

This Preliminary Close Out Report (PCOR) documents that construction has been completed for all Response Actions at the Borit Asbestos Superfund Site (Site). This determination was made in accordance with OSWER Directive 9320.2-22, Close Out Procedures for National Priority List Sites.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the lead agency for the Site and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) is the support agency. EPA and PADEP completed a pre-final inspection of the Site on May 30, 2018. The inspection determined that construction of all Response Actions has been performed by EPA contractors in accordance with approved plans and specifications, with only minor punch-list items remaining to be completed.

## **II. Summary of Site Conditions**

### **A. Site Location**

The Site (EPA ID No: PAD981034887) covers 32 acres and is located in the Borough of Ambler, Whitpain Township and Upper Dublin Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (PA) (Figure 1). The Site is comprised of three adjacent parcels:

1. The Park parcel, located in Whitpain Township, is approximately eleven acres and contains a former asbestos disposal area. The parcel was used as a public park starting around 1973 until 1984.
2. The Asbestos Pile parcel, located in Ambler Borough, is approximately six acres and contains an asbestos waste pile in the middle of the property.
3. The Reservoir parcel, primarily located in Upper Dublin Township, is approximately 15 acres and contains a reservoir. The Reservoir is manmade and is not used for drinking water supply.

The Site also includes portions of Wissahickon Creek, Rose Valley Creek, and Tannery Run, which flow adjacent to the three Site parcels.

Today, the entire Site has been capped and is ready to be used for recreational, non-residential purposes. Beneficial reuses are already planned or underway by the owners of two of the three parcels. The Reservoir Parcel is currently being operated as a waterfowl preserve, and the Park parcel is expected to become a community park. Future use of the Asbestos Pile parcel remains unclear at this time; however the parcel has been revegetated with native vegetation and is suitable for an ecological revitalization end use.

## **B. Site History**

The contamination at the Site is a result of disposal operations by the former Keasby & Mattison (K&M) Company. K&M produced asbestos products (including paper, millboard, electrical insulation, brake linings, piping, conveyor belts, high pressure packings, roofing shingles, and cement siding) from 1897 to 1962 at their Ambler, Pennsylvania facility. K&M ceased operations in 1962. A description of historical activities that occurred on each parcel follows:

### Park Parcel

Starting as early as 1937 and ending no later than 1962, K&M disposed of an estimated 195,000 cubic yards (cy) of out-of-specification asbestos manufacturing products and other solid wastes on the Park parcel.

### Asbestos Pile Parcel

Based on observations from a 1930s historical aerial photograph, K&M began disposing a slurry of spent magnesium and calcium, as well as waste asbestos products, in a former reservoir located in what is now known as the Asbestos Pile. Prior to EPA response actions, the elevation of the waste in the Asbestos Pile parcel was approximately 20 to 30 feet above the surrounding grade. By 1965, the Asbestos Pile was vegetated. For short periods of time in the 1980s and 1990s, portions of the Asbestos Pile parcel were used as a trash transfer station or trash storage location (including slag disposal) and for local Fire Department training.

### Reservoir Parcel

The Reservoir parcel was used to provide process water for K&M facility operations. The Reservoir appears in 1921 and 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and a 1937 aerial photograph. The berm around the Reservoir was constructed of asbestos shingles, millboard, and soil.

## **C. Listing of Site on National Priorities List**

The “Proposed Rule” proposing the Site to the National Priorities List (NPL) was published in the Federal Register on September 3, 2008. The “Final Rule” adding the Site to the NPL was published in the Federal Register on April 9, 2009.

## **D. History of Previous EPA Investigations and Response Actions**

Between 1978 and 1996, EPA, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER), the predecessor to PADEP, and PADEP collected soil samples from the Park and Asbestos Pile Parcels and surface water samples from Wissahickon Creek and Tannery Run. The sampling identified asbestos in both soil and surface water and served as the basis for the subsequent investigations described below.

EPA initiated a Site Assessment in April 2006 and performed the following sampling:

- April 2006 - EPA collected soil samples from the Park parcel and the Asbestos Pile parcels, performed sediment sampling in Wissahickon Creek, and collected surface water samples from the Reservoir and Wissahickon Creek.
- October, November, and December 2006 - EPA soil and sediment sampling was performed at the Park parcel, in the floodplain, and in adjacent tributaries (Tannery Run, Rose Valley Creek, and Wissahickon Creek).
- November 2006 - EPA collected and analyzed 61 air samples (including six field blanks) from on-Site and off-Site ambient air locations as well as ABS conducted at the Park and the Asbestos Pile parcels.
- March 2007 - EPA collected and analyzed 34 air samples (including four field blanks) from on-Site and off-Site ambient air locations.
- May 2007 - EPA collected and analyzed 29 air samples (including four field blanks) from on-Site and off-Site ambient air locations and four surface soil samples for percent moisture.
- June 2007 - EPA collected and analyzed 35 air samples (including four field blanks) from on-Site and off-Site ambient air locations and ABS at the Park parcel.
- July 2007 - EPA collected and analyzed 34 air samples (including four field blanks) from on-Site and off-Site ambient air locations and four surface soil samples for percent moisture.
- August 2007 - EPA collected and analyzed 34 air samples (including four field blanks) from on-Site and off-Site ambient air locations and four soil samples for percent moisture.
- September 2007, EPA collected and analyzed 36 air samples (including four field blanks) from on-Site and off-Site ambient air locations, four soil samples for percent moisture, and ABS at the Park parcel representing brush clearing.

The Site Assessment resulted in the proposal of the Site to the NPL in September 2008. Additionally, EPA determined that a Removal Action was necessary due to the actual and threatened release of hazardous substances from the Site. From July 2008 to August 2017, EPA's Removal Program conducted a Removal Action to stabilize and cover ACM at the Site in accordance with applicable National Air Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations. Additional details of the Removal Action are provided in Section G, below.

## **E. Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study**

Between November 2009 and May 2015, EPA conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) to characterize Site contamination and assess risk. The RI identified asbestos, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dioxins and furans, chromium, nickel, carbon disulfide and zinc as Site COCs. The RI also concluded that unacceptable risk was present for human and ecological receptors under multiple exposure scenarios. EPA issued its final RI Report on November 27, 2013, and an RI Addendum on May 22, 2015. Following the completion of the RI, a Feasibility Study (FS) Report was completed in November 2016. The RI/FS formed the basis for the Record of Decision (ROD), signed on July 28, 2017.

## **F. Record of Decision**

The ROD identified the following Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) to protect human health and the environment from potential current and future risks:

### **RAOs for Waste and Soil**

#### *Protection of Human Health*

Minimize the inhalation of asbestos associated with waste/soil disturbances such that related cancer risks from airborne asbestos fibers are within or below EPA's acceptable risk range of one in 10,000 ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ) to one in 1,000,000 ( $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ).

#### *Environmental Protection*

Prevent direct contact (i.e., inhalation, incidental ingestion, and dermal absorption) by ecological receptors to contaminated waste and soil containing ecological COC [asbestos, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dioxins and furans, chromium, nickel, and zinc] concentrations exceeding the respective cleanup levels.

### **RAOs for Reservoir Sediment**

#### *Protection of Human Health*

None.

#### *Environmental Protection*

Prevent direct exposure of ecological receptors to contaminated sediment containing concentrations of carbon disulfide exceeding the ecological screening level of 4.1 µg/kg. Minimize migration of asbestos from sediment to surface water to prevent surface water concentrations of asbestos exceeding the surface water screening level of 0.0001 MFL.

In order to meet the RAOs, the Selected Remedy in the ROD consisted of the following components:

1. Stream bank stabilization at Rose Valley Creek, Tannery Run, and Wissahickon Creek (completed during EPA Removal Action)
2. Installation of cover at Asbestos Pile (completed during EPA Removal Action)

3. Installation of cover at Park (completed during EPA Removal Action)
4. Dewatering of Reservoir with treatment of surface water prior to discharge (completed during EPA Removal Action)
5. Re-grading and lining of Reservoir berm interior slopes (completed during EPA Removal Action)
6. Installation of a cover on the Reservoir bottom (completed during EPA Removal Action)
7. Refilling of the Reservoir (completed during EPA Removal Action)
8. (Activity Based Sampling (ABS) at residences adjacent to the Site (completed during EPA Removal Action)
9. Implementation of institutional controls (ICs)
10. Confirmation sampling
11. Long-term monitoring (LTM) for Site-related COCs
12. Operation and maintenance (O&M)
13. Five-year reviews (FYRs)

## **G. Implementation of Response Actions**

As indicated above, all of the components of the Selected Remedy that required physical construction activities were completed by EPA's Removal Program from July 2008 through August 2017. A summary of the Removal Action construction activities completed for each component of the Selected Remedy is provided below, and is documented in EPA's Federal On-Scene Coordinator After-Action Reports dated June 2010, October 2013 and December 2017.

### *Stream Bank Stabilization at Rose Valley Creek, Tannery Run, and Wissahickon Creek*

- Phase 1 – (December 2008 to June 2009): Addressed approximately 1,350 linear feet of Wissahickon Creek from the north end of the Park to the confluence of Rose Valley Creek and Wissahickon Creek. After 475 tons of ACM waste were removed and properly disposed in an off-Site landfill, the east bank of Wissahickon Creek was cleared and stabilized from the water's edge to the 100-year floodplain elevation using ten to 15 inches of clean fill, geotextile fabric, geo-cells, and rip-rap followed by hydroseeding.
- Phase 2 – (July 2009 to May 2010): Addressed banks of Rose Valley Creek as well as the adjacent Reservoir berm exterior and floodplain. A 104-foot stone wall was constructed on the left side of the headwall, and a six-foot reinforced concrete retaining wall was constructed on the right side of the headwall. The Park-side slope was cleared of large ACM material and covered with ten to twelve inches of clean fill followed by a two to three-inch layer of topsoil and then hydroseeded. The slope was further covered with an erosion control mat. The Reservoir-side slope was cleared of ACM material, covered with ten to twelve inches of clean fill and a layer of topsoil, and hydroseeded for erosion control. Rose Valley Creek from Chestnut Avenue to the confluence of Wissahickon Creek was cleared of ACM and re-graded at a constant slope. CCMs were installed and infilled with concrete at the four stream

bend locations. Approximately 1,073 tons of ACM material were collected and properly disposed in an off-Site landfill during Phase 2.

- Phase 3 – (March 2010 to June 2010): Addressed a 600-foot section along the Reservoir berm parallel to Wissahickon Creek. Uncontaminated material excavated during Phase 2 activities was placed on the berm slope and covered with twelve to 15 inches of clean fill and six inches of topsoil. No ACM material was collected or disposed of during this phase.
- Phase 4 – (March 2010 to June 2011): Addressed a 720-foot section of Tannery Run. Approximately 290 linear feet of stream bed downstream of Maple Street was re-graded at a constant slope and stabilized with CCM along the stream bed and banks. The remaining section of Tannery Run, approximately 380 linear feet, was enclosed in an eight-foot diameter pipe that terminates at the confluence of Wissahickon Creek. During the preparation stages of the Tannery Run stream bank, the bulk (big pieces) of ACM debris and stumps was removed and collected into roll-off containers and sent to an off-Site landfill for proper disposal.
- Phase 5 – (June 2011 to September 2011): Addressed 297 linear feet of Wissahickon Creek between the old dam and the Tannery Run confluence. The first 65 linear feet of slope along the Wissahickon Creek banks was re-graded with stone and then topsoil was added, hydroseeded, and covered with an erosion control mat. The remaining Wissahickon Creek slope area was covered with geotextile fabric and overlaid with geocells, which were in-filled with stone and/or soil, and four inches of topsoil were placed on top, hydroseeded, and covered with straw mats for erosion control. Numerous pieces of ACM (e.g., pipes, shingles, and tiles) were found along the Phase 5 area. During the preparation stages of the Wissahickon Creek slope, the bulk (big pieces) of the ACM debris and stumps were removed and collected into roll-off containers and sent to an off-Site landfill for proper disposal.

#### Installation of Cover at Park (July 2008 - August 2017)

The major components of Park parcel work completed by the EPA Removal Program are:

- Clearing Activities – The storage structure north of the Oak Street entrance was demolished, the far northern portion of the Park area along Wissahickon Creek was cleared and grubbed, and asphalt from the tennis courts was disposed of off-Site.
- Excavation Activities – Excavation was undertaken to prepare for curb installation. Excavated areas were lined with geotextile fabric and pinned in place. ACM waste was relocated within the Park parcel.
- Cover Installation – Backfill was installed in the slope and curb areas. Geotextile fabric and clean fill were placed in areas at the north end of the Site. Cover elements followed the same design as the Asbestos Pile, i.e., with geotextile fabric, and a minimum of two feet of clean material to support a vegetative cover.

#### Installation of Cover at Asbestos Pile (June 2010 - November 2010)

The design for the Asbestos Pile involved cutting the slopes back to a stable three horizontal: one vertical gradient, placing a geotextile fabric, covering the area with a

minimum of two feet of clean material, and approximately six inches of topsoil to support a vegetative cover. The major components of Asbestos Pile work completed by the EPA Removal Program are:

- Clearing Activities – The area was cleared of trees and ACM material, and access roads were constructed.
- Excavation activities – ACM waste was re-located to different areas on the Asbestos Pile to create the desired subgrade prior to the placement of geotextile, clean fill, and topsoil. All areas with exposed ACM were covered at the end of each day with clean material, straw mats, or geotextile fabric (if the desired subgrade had been achieved).
- Cover Installation – Waste cells were graded, covered with geotextile fabric, and then covered with lifts of compacted clean fill to a depth of two feet to match the grade of the rest of the Asbestos Pile. The cover installation was completed with an application of the topsoil layer across the Asbestos Pile, which was then hydroseeded and covered with straw mats for erosion control.

*Dewatering, Re-grading, Capping, and Refilling the Reservoir (August 2013 – July 2017)*

Work at the Reservoir parcel conducted by the EPA Removal Program addressed the Reservoir interior berms, bottom, and surface water and included the following major components:

- Clearing and Initial Earthwork Activities – Activities included tree removal, placement of clean fill to widen the West Maple Street side of the Reservoir to stabilize and widen the area for brush clearing operations. A platform was constructed (using clean fill) for placement of a pump and treat system needed to dewater the Reservoir.
- Dewatering – In order to allow sufficient access to the Reservoir bottom and interior of the berms, it was necessary to completely dewater the Reservoir. Approximately 31 MG of water were pumped out of the Reservoir, treated, and discharged to Wissahickon Creek, with dewatering operations completed at the beginning of August 2014. Thereafter, until the Reservoir was refilled, water was pumped intermittently to remove collected stormwater runoff. Throughout EPA's Removal Action, more than 37 MG of water was treated.
- Cover Installation – The Reservoir berms were covered with a geotextile fabric, a minimum of two feet of clean material, and a layer of topsoil to support a vegetative cover (on the berms). Certain areas of the Reservoir berm include up to ten feet of clean material. Cover installation on the Reservoir bottom was completed in October 2015 and included a geotextile fabric and a minimum of two feet of clean material.
- Refilling of Reservoir – After construction activities were completed at the Reservoir in October 2015, the Reservoir was filled by pumping water from Wissahickon Creek into the reservoir.

*ABS at Residences Adjacent to the Site*

ABS was conducted by the EPA Removal Program in September 2016 at ten residential yards located adjacent to the Site. The purpose of the ABS sampling was to confirm that

no ACM migrated off-Site as a result of the Removal Action. The ABS simulated a raking scenario that was conducted for approximately two hours per yard. Both adult-height and child-height sampling cassette pumps were worn by sampling personnel, with high-flow and low-flow samples collected for each height. Each yard also had three perimeter samples for asbestos placed at the edge of the raking area, plus one background sample.

As with previous ABS events, all samples were analyzed in accordance with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Method 10312. None of the samples revealed asbestos concentrations in excess of the risk-based triggers for ABS (0.04 f/cc) or ambient perimeter air (0.001 f/cc). The maximum observed concentrations for ABS and ambient perimeter air were zero (non-detect) and 0.0006 f/cc, respectively. Based on these results, no threats associated with airborne asbestos are expected under a residential exposure scenario.

EPA and PADEP completed a pre-final inspection of the Site on May 30, 2018. The inspection determined that construction of all Response Actions, including the Removal Action, has been performed by EPA contractors in accordance with approved plans and specifications, with only minor punch-list items remaining to be completed.

To demonstrate that the Removal Action construction activities meet the RAOs specified in the ROD, EPA's Remedial Program is performing post-construction confirmation sampling as part of Remedial Action that is federally financed and performed under a Remedial Action Contract. Confirmation sampling locations and methods are similar to those used during the RI. Confirmation sampling, consisting of surface soil, surface water, sediment, ambient air, and off-Site residential ABS sampling, has been completed and all sampling results were below the Remediation Goals specified in the ROD. Additional on-Site ABS sampling is scheduled to occur in July 2018 in areas that have been capped with a minimum of two feet of clean material. Confirmation sampling results are provided in Appendix A.

### **III. Demonstration of Construction Quality Assurance and Quality Control**

Construction of the Selected Remedy was implemented in accordance with the approved Remedial Designs, Site Management Plans (SMP) and Construction Quality Assurance Plans (CQAPs). EPA and EPA contractors provided field oversight during construction. Sampling and analysis during construction and during post-construction monitoring was performed in accordance with approved Sampling and Analysis Plans (SAPs).

#### IV. Schedule of Activities for Site Completion

The following table provides a summary of the tasks and estimated schedule for achieving Site Completion:


Task	Responsible Party	Estimated Completion Date
Final Site Inspection	EPA and PADEP	May, 2019
Operational and Functional Determination	EPA and PADEP	May, 2019
State Takeover of Operation and Maintenance	PADEP	May, 2019
Implementation of Institutional Controls	EPA and PADEP	September 2020
First Five Year Review	EPA	October, 2022
Final Close Out Report	EPA	December, 2022
Site Deletion from NPL	EPA	September, 2023

The first Five-Year Review is due September 25, 2022. The statutory Five-Year Review is required due to the continued presence of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

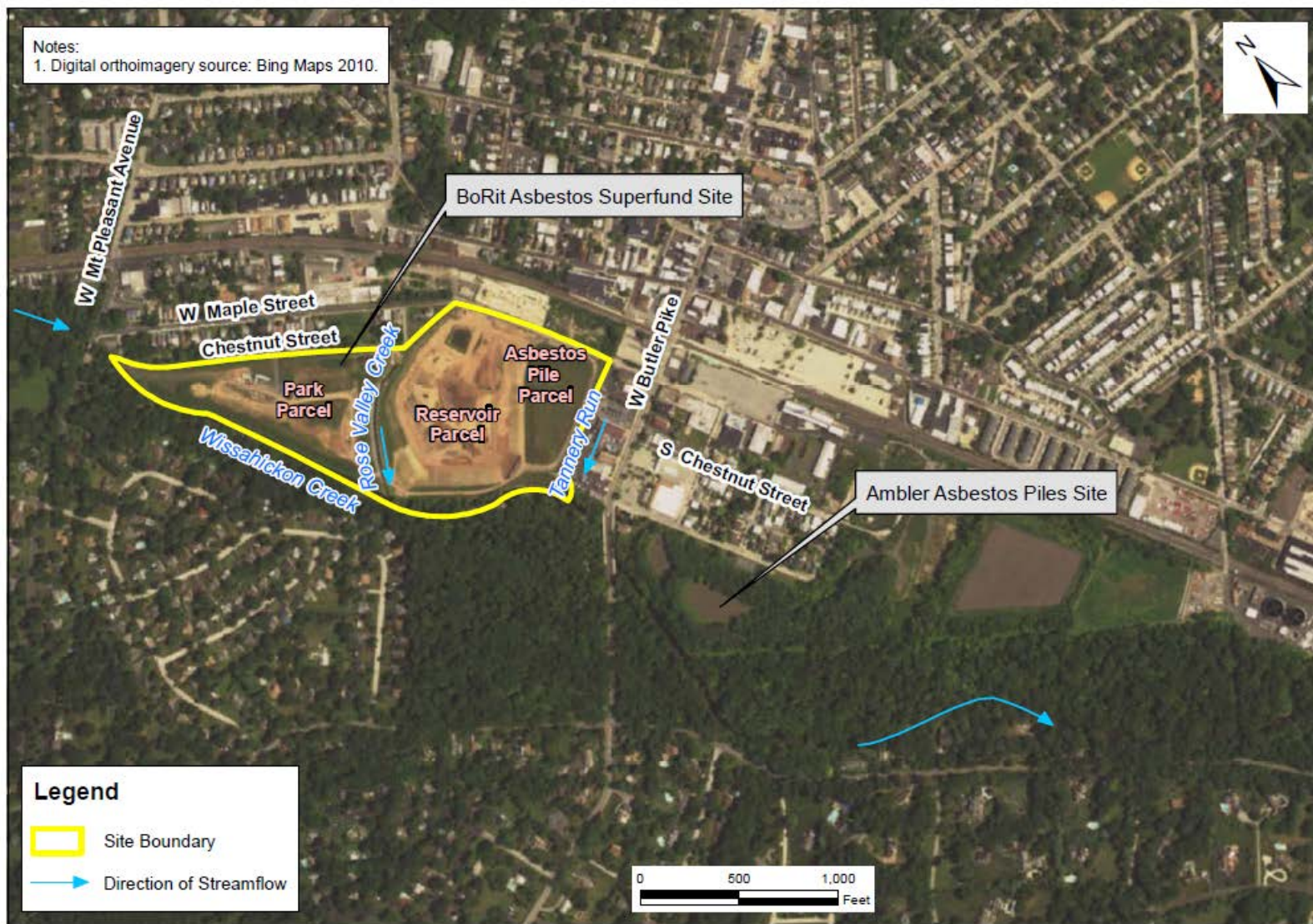
#### V. Signature

This PCOR documents that construction has been completed for all Response Actions at the BoRit Asbestos Superfund Site.

Approved by:

  
Karen Melvin, Director  
Hazardous Site Cleanup Division  
EPA Region III

6/28/18  
Date



## Appendix A: Confirmation Sampling Results

Human Health Chemicals of Concern				
Media	COC	Cleanup Goal	Sample ID	Result
Ambient Air	Asbestos	0.001 s/cc	CSCMAA-101-AH101	< 0.00099 s/cc
			CSCMAA-102-AH101	0.00032 s/cc
			CSCMAA-103-AH101	< 0.00098 s/cc
			CSCMAA-104-AH101	< 0.00097 s/cc
			CSCMAA-105-AH101	< 0.00088 s/cc
			CSCMAA-107B-AH101	< 0.00098 s/cc
Ecological Chemicals of Concern				
Media	COC	Cleanup Goal	Sample ID	Result
Soil	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	925 µg/kg	C0AF0	200 U µg/kg
			C0AF1	200 U µg/kg
			C0AF2	200 U µg/kg
			C0AF3	200 U µg/kg
			C0AF4	190 U µg/kg
			C0AF5	210 U µg/kg
			C0AF6	190 U µg/kg
			C0AF7	200 U µg/kg
			C0AF8	210 U µg/kg
			C0AF9	200 U µg/kg
			C0AG0	210 U µg/kg
			C0AG1	200 U µg/kg
			C0AG2	200 U µg/kg
			C0AG3	210 U µg/kg
			C0AG4	210 U µg/kg
			C0AG5	210 U µg/kg
			C0AG6	210 U µg/kg
			C0AG7	210 U µg/kg
			C0AG8	210 U µg/kg
			C0AG9	220 U µg/kg
			C0AH0	210 U µg/kg
			C0AH1	210 U µg/kg
			C0AH2	470 µg/kg
			C0AH3	230 µg/kg
			C0AH6	150 J µg/kg
			C0AH7	110 J µg/kg
			C0AH8	140 J µg/kg
			C0AH9	970 J µg/kg
			C0AJ0	170 J µg/kg
			C0AJ1	130 J µg/kg
			C0AJ2	250 µg/kg
			C0AJ3	170 J µg/kg
			Chromium	26 mg/kg
	MC0AF1	28.2 mg/kg		
	MC0AF2	28.9 mg/kg		
	MC0AF3	109.0 mg/kg		
	MC0AF4	32.0 J+ mg/kg		
	MC0AF4D	31.9 mg/kg		
	MC0AF4L	32.1 J+ mg/kg		
	MC0AF5	24.3 mg/kg		
	MC0AF6	21.6 mg/kg		
	MC0AF7	29.1 mg/kg		
	MC0AF7D	29.8 mg/kg		
	MC0AF7L	29.1 J+ mg/kg		
	MC0AF7S	71.8 J+ mg/kg		

Preliminary Close Out Report  
BoRit Asbestos Superfund Site

			MC0AF8	26.4 mg/kg
			MC0AF9	22.5 mg/kg
			MC0AG0	26.9 mg/kg
			MC0AG1	27.8 mg/kg
			MC0AG2	28.6 mg/kg
			MC0AG3	23.3 mg/kg
			MC0AG4	27.3 mg/kg
			MC0AG5	23.3 mg/kg
			MC0AG6	25.2 mg/kg
			MC0AG7	29.2 mg/kg
			MC0AG8	18.9 mg/kg
			MC0AG9	22.2 mg/kg
			MC0AH0	28.8 mg/kg
			MC0AH1	27.0 mg/kg
			MC0AH2	33.0 mg/kg
			MC0AH3	25.3 mg/kg
			MC0AH6	25.8 mg/kg
			MC0AH7	25.0 mg/kg
			MC0AH8	24.3 mg/kg
			MC0AH9	22.9 mg/kg
			MC0AJ0	30.3 mg/kg
			MC0AJ1	24.8 mg/kg
			MC0AJ2	27.6 mg/kg
			MC0AJ3	25.7 mg/kg
			MC0AK4	10.0 U mg/kg
			MC0AK6	10.0 U mg/kg
	Nickle	38 mg/kg	MC0AF0	20.0 mg/kg
			MC0AF1	18.1 mg/kg
			MC0AF2	17.9 mg/kg
			MC0AF3	17.2 mg/kg
			MC0AF4	20.0 mg/kg
			MC0AF4D	20.0 mg/kg
			MC0AF4L	18.9 mg/kg
			MC0AF5	15.5 mg/kg
			MC0AF6	14.2 mg/kg
			MC0AF7	17.4 mg/kg
			MC0AF7D	18.1 mg/kg
			MC0AF7L	16.3 J mg/kg
			MC0AF7S	137 mg/kg
			MC0AF8	18.7 mg/kg
			MC0AF9	14.9 mg/kg
			MC0AG0	18.1 mg/kg
			MC0AG1	19.5 mg/kg
			MC0AG2	22.5 mg/kg
			MC0AG3	17.9 mg/kg
			MC0AG4	19.8 mg/kg
			MC0AG5	13.7 mg/kg
			MC0AG6	14.7 mg/kg
			MC0AG7	19.9 mg/kg
			MC0AG8	14.8 mg/kg
			MC0AG9	15.7 mg/kg
			MC0AH0	19.6 mg/kg
			MC0AH1	18.1 mg/kg
			MC0AH2	23.6 mg/kg
			MC0AH3	15.4 mg/kg
			MC0AH6	16.2 mg/kg
			MC0AH7	16.0 mg/kg
			MC0AH8	15.4 mg/kg
			MC0AH9	17.8 mg/kg

Preliminary Close Out Report  
BoRit Asbestos Superfund Site

	Zinc	104 mg/kg	MC0AJ0	18.9 mg/kg
			MC0AJ1	14.1 mg/kg
			MC0AJ2	20.4 mg/kg
			MC0AJ3	24.9 mg/kg
			MC0AK4	40.0 U mg/kg
			MC0AK6	10.0 U mg/kg
			MC0AF0	60.4 mg/kg
			MC0AF1	63.7 mg/kg
			MC0AF2	56.9 mg/kg
			MC0AF3	50.4 mg/kg
			MC0AF4	63.3 mg/kg
			MC0AF4D	60.8 mg/kg
			MC0AF4L	64.2 mg/kg
			MC0AF5	53.3 mg/kg
			MC0AF6	36.9 mg/kg
			MC0AF7	56.7 mg/kg
			MC0AF7D	62.5 mg/kg
			MC0AF7L	58.1 mg/kg
			MC0AF7S	170 mg/kg
			MC0AF8	61.7 mg/kg
			MC0AF9	41.2 mg/kg
			MC0AG0	63.0 mg/kg
			MC0AG1	56.2 mg/kg
			MC0AG2	62.8 mg/kg
			MC0AG3	49.2 mg/kg
			MC0AG4	52.9 mg/kg
			MC0AG5	48.9 mg/kg
			MC0AG6	61.0 mg/kg
			MC0AG7	72.2 mg/kg
			MC0AG8	50.4 mg/kg
			MC0AG9	54.2 mg/kg
			MC0AH0	60.5 mg/kg
			MC0AH1	56.4 mg/kg
			MC0AH2	67.3 mg/kg
			MC0AH3	63.1 mg/kg
			MC0AH6	67.1 mg/kg
			MC0AH7	64.2 mg/kg
			MC0AH8	62.2 mg/kg
			MC0AH9	58.9 mg/kg
			MC0AJ0	74.5 mg/kg
			MC0AJ1	62.5 mg/kg
			MC0AJ2	80.0 mg/kg
			MC0AJ3	67.0 mg/kg
			MC0AK4	60.0 U mg/kg
			MC0AK6	10.0 U mg/kg
Sediment	Carbon disulfide	4.1 µg/kg	C0AE6	12 U µg/kg
			C0AJ4	11 U µg/kg
			C0AJ5	13 U µg/kg
			C0AK1	9.3 U µg/kg
			C0AK2	19 U µg/kg

Notes:

J = The result is an estimated quantity. The associated numerical value is the approximate concentration of the analyte in the sample.

J+ = The result is an estimated quantity, but the result may be biased high.

U = The analyte was analyzed for, but was not detected above the level of the reported sample quantitation limit

s/cc = Structures per cubic centimeter

µg/kg = Micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram